

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

James Pitt Loses His Life at the Depot.

A shocking and fatal accident occurred at the railroad depot last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the victim being James Pitt, night yardmaster. The young man was switching some cars to a side track, when a brakeman came out of a moving box car and called him to get out of the way. Pitt started to run, but caught his right foot in a rail, and, in struggling to free himself, it is thought broke his leg. He was unable to get loose, and the car passed over him, the wheels crushing the leg from the ankle to the hip, and cutting through the small of the back. The left arm also was broken above the elbow. The face and upper part of the body were injured. The doctors, however, were unable to do more than lessen the pain of the unfortunate man. Pitt was carried to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cowley Smith, where he expired at 2:30 o'clock.

Deceased was the son of the late William Pitt, of the Seventeenth Ward. He was an industrious, faithful young man, and had been in the employ of the railroad for three or four years. He was about 25 years of age, and was understood to be soon to have been married.

An inquest was held over the remains at a late hour, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with no blame attaching to anyone.

Prof. J. F. Burner

Has opened his College of Penmanship and Drawing in Salt Lake City. Afternoon Session at Congregational Schoolhouse; Evening Session over Geo. M. Scott's store. \$30

The Mackintosh Fair will open at the Salt Lake City Fairgrounds, on Monday, October 1st. H. L. A. Culmer, agent for Utah. \$14

Notice to Bird Fanciers.

Mr. Herman Reiche, of the well-known firm of Chas. Reiche & Bro., New York, will arrive here on the second of October, and offer for sale at my store the finest collection of German Canaries, Parrots and other Song and Fancy Birds ever brought to this city. \$50

The Hasenwinkle Dramatic Company.

The Hasenwinkle Dramatic Company commences its three days' engagement at the Theatre this evening. The performance this evening will consist of the comedy drama, "Lena, the Madcap," a piece written expressly for Miss Katie Putnam, Professor O'Reardon, the great transformationist, formerly of the "Alice Oates" Opera troupe, will direct the music. The prices of admission are the same as usual, without any extra charge for reserved seats. The box office is now open for the sale of reserved seats. The Bostonians, who have been here for some time, will be the first to see this new company. \$50

Right here we can't resist the temptation to give a Boston opinion of Miss Putnam, and Boston is the hardest city in the world to please. What body says of anything fairly wrong from it. It never says a good word for anything until it has to. The Hub has to say, however, and says:

Miss Katie Putnam, let me say, brought her successful engagement to a close, and she made her farewell appearance to a crowded house. She has been here for some time, and has won for herself a high reputation as an artist, and gained a hold upon the good will, as well as the admiration of our people. Miss Putnam's acting is something rare. It is grand in many of its features. It is earnest, enthusiastic, and full of life. She carries with her a power to control an audience. It is unnecessary to judge her by others. She is true to her own genius and powers, and has demonstrated not only the stamp of a truly superior, but they have successfully met the polished criticism of the ablest poets.

War with Turkey. One thousand French from ten cents to ten dollars, at SAVANNAH ART BAZAR. \$5

The Best Meal Between Chicago and San Francisco, for 25c., at Gardner's, 58 Main Street. \$16

Something New.

We have just received an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Camel's Hair, Monks, Shot Monks, Paris Novelties, Brocade in all colors; Corduroy Velvets, Brocade Velvets; also a full line of Cloaking. The most complete line of Hosiery, Day Coverts, etc., at the territory. Call and see them, at \$9

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

Utah Western Railway

The time of the departure of trains on this line has been changed from 8:10 a.m. to 7 a.m., returning, leaving the terminals at 12:10 p.m., arriving Salt Lake City at 3 p.m. The station at Black Rock has been discontinued for the present, but trains stop at "Garfield Landing," a short distance beyond, twenty minutes on the outward bound trip. The fare to Black Rock, Garfield Landing, or Lake Point, and return the same day, is \$1.25; children, 65c.

NOVELTIES IN Neck Wear at \$11

COIN BROS.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL

To see what improvements now exist as compared with railway travel only a few years ago. To become convinced of this one has only to select for his route East, the popular and well-known CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

You are loaded by the Union Pacific Railroad in the Union Depot at Omaha Bluffs, where stands the O. & N. W. Palace Train, composed of Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Day Coaches, Baggage, Postal Cars, etc., ready to convey its passengers through Iowa and Illinois, and into Chicago, gliding smoothly along over the superb track of steel rails, through thriving cities and villages, comfortably seated in the train, one scarcely discovers the high rate of speed which he is riding. Trains of the road are always on time, convenient, sure, and passengers seeking pleasure, comfort, safety and speed in traveling will find the "Northwestern" in excess of their expectations, and the greatest of all routes to Chicago and the East. To those who travel Agents selling you Tickets to the East, all Agents will tell you. Examine your Tickets, and before you buy if you do not read over the Road. If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets by this Route. AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

The 'Herald' and the Woman Suffrage Arguments.

It appears that the article in the Herald on the mandamus case on Wednesday morning occasioned some comment on the street. It was expected that the article would be written for, but that any one should imagine the arguments there presented were the opinions of the Herald seems rather queer. As well might it be said the Supreme Court opinions now being published in these columns were the opinions of this journal. The petition for the mandamus did not state on what grounds it was proposed to attack the woman suffrage law, and as a matter of course the Herald sent a reporter to Judge McBride to ask him upon what he proposed to base his arguments against the law. The judge very kindly gave the line of his argument, and it was presented as such, and clearly stated, our words being: "And the reasons, therefore, which will be given this evening, are substantially as follows:" In order to construe the argument given as the Herald's opinions, one must have been compelled to indulge in perversion, or else admit a want of knowledge of the language. The Herald expressed no opinion of its own in the matter, and moreover, it is not the habit of discussing legal questions in its character before a court has acted upon them, and never does so editorially in its local columns. The local columns are devoted to news, and not to the expression of the opinions of the Herald. These are found in its editorial columns. The mandamus article, as it was plainly stated at the outset, was not a discussion of the case, but merely a statement of the argument of the counsel for Maxwell. We might also have published the points that the defense proposed to make, but as the sympathies of the court have ever been on the side of woman suffrage in its broadest sense, we did not care to expose our backs to the enemy. Had the arguments that General Burton's counsel presented last night, or their chief features, appeared in connection with those of Maxwell, we should have set down as the views of the Herald.

Just Received, An Elegant Assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Jackets, Suits and Underwear. Latest Styles in Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings; an Endless Variety of Ribbons, Ties, Flowers and Ornaments. Unusually low prices offered to the Wholesale Trade! \$30

Dr. SIMMS lectures to-night on Physiognomy at Liberal Institute.

It is the time to get a Chart; the Doctor's stay here is drawing to a close. \$30

F. L. Young,

Surveyor and Draughtsman. Office in E. J. Swann & Co.'s, Main Street. \$25

Margetta's Nights.

Among the attractions at the Theatre during conference week, the old-time comedian, Mr. Phil Margetta, will present the musical drama, entitled "The Lost Ship," the highly amusing comedy of "The Jacobite," and the very funny farce, "My Turn Next." The drama is a busy piece, bristling with good dialogue and abounding in sensational situations, and the comedies are ludicrous in the extreme. Mr. M. appears in all three pieces, supported by efficient casts. Friday and Saturday are the nights when there will no doubt be full houses.

Dentistry.

The most liberal offer ever made to the Public. Pay taken by instalments on all Dental Operations and Artificial Teeth. Dr. Edmunds, 65 Second South Street, Snow's Building. Call and see work and prices. \$17

CONFERENCE will commence October 6th, and Burton, Stone & Young have on hand a Large and Complete Stock of Home-made Woolen Goods at their store, No. 1222 First South Street, next door west of Jennings & Stone. Call and see them. \$29

Petit Jury.

The venire for the petit jury for the September term of the Third District Court is made returnable to-day, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the place where names have been drawn, and which were heretofore published, and will be on hand. The call of the criminal calendar commences to-day, and the jurors will therefore begin their labors without any delay. There are but few criminal cases to be tried; the call of the civil calendar will therefore commence at an early date.

Wanted.

At Pleasant Valley Coal Mines, Fifteen (15) Good hands. Steady work and sure pay. Apply at the office of Andrew Adamson, Superintendent, or at office Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co., Wasatch Building, Salt Lake. \$26

IMMENSE QUANTITIES of the latest styles of Fall and Winter Goods are daily unpacked at the Clothing House of L. Goldberg. Look out for bargains. \$21

President Franklins.

Superintendent Sharp has received a telegram from J. T. Clark, superintendent of the Union Pacific, saying Mr. Franklins, president of the Horn Silver Mining Company, and party, left Omaha for here on Tuesday. They travel by the regular train, but occupy a special car, the "Isak Walton," and will arrive this evening. It is probable the party, accompanied by Bishop Sharp, will go the mine at Frisco on Friday.

How's Your Organs?

Organs Cleaned, Toned and Re-paired by Magnus Olsen. Office at Carleton Music Store. Reference: Carl, Carleton. \$16

SALT, COARSE AND BLINDS, SHUTTERS, BRACKETS AND LATHS OF WINDOW GLASS. A. S. TAYLOR & CO. \$12

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They call me of Age, Billions and Kidney Campbells, and say I am old. I had a half bottle of which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not used it. I used it for some time, and I am now well. That is why I say you do not know the value of Hop Bitters, and certainly it will not when it is not recommended with high enough."—D. Rochester, N. Y.

SUFFRAGE.

Discussed Before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The Subject Argued in all its Bearings.

An Able Presentation of the Points.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Questioned.

The Decision to be Rendered This Afternoon.

A Full Synopsis of the Arguments.

At 7 o'clock last night, Registrar R. T. Burton, of this county, appeared before the Supreme Court of the Territory to show cause why he had not complied with the writ of mandamus issued on Saturday, September 25th, ordering him, on a petition of Geo. R. Maxwell, to strike off from the registration lists of this county the names of all women who had been registered.

On the inside of the bar enclosure there were a great many ladies present, and before the judges entered, the body of the room was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Among these were a large number of prominent persons of both sexes. There were also a goodly number of lawyers present. On the part of the petitioner there were Judges McBride, Sutherland and Robertson; on the part of Geo. R. Maxwell, Judge Snow and Messrs. A. Miner, J. L. Rawlins, Zera Snow and F. S. Richards. It was not until 7:30 that the judges entered the room. Upon taking the bench Judge Hunter asked counsel how long the arguments would take. The defendant asked for two hours, and said they would have two speakers. The plaintiff announced that they also had two speakers. The court said they would require four hours, which could not be given. The matter had to be decided to-night, as Judge Emerson had to leave in the morning, and he also had his court to open. He said each side would be given one hour. The court then commenced with the introduction of the following demurrer:

DEMURRER.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

George R. Maxwell, plaintiff, vs. R. T. Burton, defendant.

In relation for mandamus comes now R. T. Burton and demurs to the writ and petition for the writ herein, and assigns as cause:

First—This court has no jurisdiction of this case.

Second—Neither the petition nor writ herein state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

ZERUBBUEL SNOW, RICHARDS & WILLIAMS, A. MINER, J. L. RAWLINS, BENNETT & HARKNESS, ZERA SNOW, Attorneys for Registrar.

MR. RAWLINS' ARGUMENT.

J. L. Rawlins began for the defense. The grounds of the demurrer are stated. This court has no power to entertain the writ in that it is an exercise of original jurisdiction. This court has the right of original jurisdiction only in a case of habeas corpus, and it can issue a writ of mandamus only in aid of its appellate jurisdiction. The character of the jurisdiction is purely appellate; and I may take it as settled that this court has no original jurisdiction save in the case mentioned. He called attention to the statute on the subject, and cited rulings in support of his position. Then comes the question as to whether the issuing of this writ is an exercise of original jurisdiction. (Judge McBride here said they were willing to admit that the issuing of the writ was the exercise of original jurisdiction.) Mr. Rawlins then referred to a decision of the Supreme Court in June, 1879, in the case of Geo. Q. Cannon and others on the writ of certiorari. In this case the court decided that it had power to issue the writ because it was essentially a writ of review and concerned a matter then pending in an inferior court, over which the Supreme Court had general assessor jurisdiction; that the writ in that case did not originate as a proceeding, but merely reviewed one which was then pending, and that this jurisdiction was analogous to that exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States. Admitting the right of this court to exercise original jurisdiction, the question then arose, had it the right to do so in this case, and there appears a multitude of objections. The registrar was ordered to strike the names of the women from the registration list, not because they are not citizens or have not taken the oath, but because they are females. Here he read from the statutes showing the registrar should view every dwelling and every person. If he took a certain oath, thereupon the registrar should place the name of the person taking the oath upon the county registration list. There is no provision permitting the officer to reject the name of a person who takes the prescribed oath. His duties are purely ministerial. Unless he does register or if he uses his own discretion, he is liable to prosecution. What authority has he to strike these names off in the performance of his duty? The speaker read from the law showing that only at the request of the voter himself could the name be erased. After the oath is taken, and the officer has no right whatever to refuse to register the name. On this position he quoted many authorities. The elective machinery has appointed an officer whose power it is to execute from the list the name of any person who is not a legal voter, showing his process to be through the county clerk and justice of the peace; that a person may be challenged before the justice of election. If there be a valid objection raised by a person, he may be challenged before the justice of election on the day of election. This a person thinking he will be wronged by the deposit of his vote, and adequate remedy in the law as provided. Had discretionary powers been conferred upon the registrar, he would also have judicial power; and if he had these powers, the court could only issue an order compelling him to make a decision; but no court would attempt to state what that decision must be, or compel him to strike off the names. It could only compel him to make a decision of some kind, and the court was supported by copious authorities. In the event that the registrar should exercise this authority and did strike off any names or refused to accept any, he would be held civilly and criminally liable. He could be harassed by a civil action or by a penal prosecution could he do so. The rule is that the court will not grant a writ where it places an officer liable to a civil prosecution, and certainly it will not when it would be in violation of his duties. It is not the proper process to secure a

mandamus in a case of this kind; it would subject persons to a possible loss of a right without any opportunity of securing redress, and without any possible chance to maintain the rights possessed by them. The main question is, are women in the territory, under any circumstances, entitled to vote? The territorial legislature has the express authority to prescribe the qualifications of voters. The Registration Act, and argued that it was prescribed that only males should be allowed to vote at the first election in the territory, but that for all subsequent elections the legislature should prescribe the qualifications, subject to certain regulations, namely: citizens of age and those who have declared their intention to become citizens. This gives full power to specify the qualifications of voters to the Legislature. The Organic Act does not give the right to vote to any person, but leaves that to the regulation of the Legislature, subject only to the provisions stated. The Constitution does not confer the right to vote upon any person. The law makes a woman a citizen as well as a man. The local Legislature has the right to say women shall not vote, and I put it to the court if the organic act may not be exercised in favor of women. The Legislature has passed laws allowing women to vote, and I understand it to be held that because the qualifications are unequal the law is void. The speaker here called attention to the fact that the organic act of 1850 does not require her to be 21 years of age; she need only be a wife, widow or daughter of a citizen. I hold that the whole second section of the law is in the teeth of the requirement of the Organic Act. He referred also to the law qualification as regards the different sexes. A general law is never modified by a special law, although the latter may refer to a branch of the former. We have every evidence that it never was the intention of the Legislature to make male voters taxpayers and to apply it to women. Hence it is special legislation, and if there be a lack of uniformity that which creates the distinction must always go.

MR. SNOW'S ARGUMENT.

The concluding argument was made by Zera Snow, Esq., he having secured no other speakers. The applicant claimed the writ under the theory that the Registration Act made it the duty of the registrar to strike from the registry lists the names of all persons who were not lawful voters. The only provision in that act which he found in that section of the act which provides revision and erasure in cases where a person becomes unqualified to vote in a particular precinct, by reason of death, insanity or similar occurrence. In all other cases of incorrect registration, section 8 of the act remits the remedy to the county clerk and to the justices of the peace. Hence, as this duty rests in some person other than the registrar, the writ will not lie. Again, there was no injury, and there can, therefore, be no redress. Counsel on the other side assume that all persons registered are entitled to vote. This is not the law; all legal voters are registered, but it does not follow that all persons registered are legal voters. They attack the right of women to vote, as I understand it, on three grounds; first, that there is a discrimination as to residence; second, that the act conferring the franchise is broad enough to give it to women other than citizens; third, discrimination as to the taxpayer qualification. The first is not in the act, as the act was only intended to apply to a wife, widow or daughter, who in herself is a rightful citizen; but even if these constructions of the act be correct, the mere fact that the franchise was extended to aliens as well as citizens, would not vitiate the act, but would only render void that portion which did extend the franchise to aliens. As to the discrimination regarding the taxpayer qualification, it has been decided in the Toole mandamus case that the law enfranchising women, by implication, repeals the tax qualification in the act of 1859; and if that construction were not sustained, then there are no voters except women, because it is conceded that the Legislature has power to determine what citizens shall or shall not vote. The opposing counsel treated the act of 1859 as a constitutional provision, not as an act of a legislature; it was a thing of the kind, and was no more general than the act they are now attacking. The old act was passed by a vote of 10-9, and it was a majority to change it and had absolute authority to declare that women only should be voters. This court has already held that women have a right to register under the Registration Act, in the case of Maxwell vs. Burton, and on this decision we rely. It has been shown that Mr. Burton has no authority to erase these names, and therefore the writ against him cannot lie; while the petition has other legal and efficient remedies by challenge of the registration and challenge at the polls on the day of election. The petitioner seeks by this writ to have declared an act of the Legislature void and to disfranchise 10,000 women, whose laws they shall be voters, without giving her her day in court, or any opportunity to be heard. In the case the registrar represents himself and all the voters. This we claim the court cannot do in this proceeding. The object of the Registry Act in allowing a challenge to the registration, was to give an opportunity both to the challenger and the challenged to be heard, and this remedy must be pursued. (Here the court announced that the time for arguments had closed, and Mr. Snow stopped.)

NO DECISION.

At the conclusion of the arguments the judges conferred together for a few moments and then, without rendering a decision, adjourned the court until 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The decision will then be delivered, and as the judges discussed the matter last night they have probably arrived at a conclusion by this time. It was necessary for the judges to come to a determination last night, as Judge Emerson has to leave this morning, and while the decision will be delivered at 2 o'clock, Judge Emerson is not likely to be present.

Another Importation.

We have just received another importation of fancy dress goods, in Flannels, Side Stripes, Shawl and Handkerchief Patterns; also a beautiful line of Black and Colored Cashmeres. Our stock in Imported Dress Goods surpasses anything that ever came to Utah. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing their dress goods. \$25

COIN BROS.

Great Merit.

All the lairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they denote a fact, and we therefore advise all at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

RECEIPT BOOKS FOR SALE AT HERALD OFFICE. \$21

special legislation. A conflict of principle between two acts does not make one repeal the other by implication. Women are not subject to challenge because they are not taxpayers; men are.

JUDGE McBride's ARGUMENT.

Judge McBride followed Judge Sutherland. He passed briefly over some of the points and said we were here to know who should exercise the right to vote. The Registration Act provides that the registrar shall ascertain who are entitled to vote, and erase from the list all persons who are not entitled to vote; and it is under this provision that the subject was brought up to-night. There is no question but that the Legislature had the power to pass the act of 1859. That was the general law. In 1870 the act was passed giving women the right to vote. It did not require a woman to be a resident in any county or precinct, and the court is taken to any county in the territory and there cast her vote. Under this act a favored class are allowed to vote; the Organic Act provides that a person, to become a voter, must be a citizen, but the act of 1870 does not make it necessary for a woman to be a citizen of the United States. Nothing is clearer than that this portion of the act of 1870 is intended to introduce to the ballot box a class who do not come within the provision of the Organic Act. The act of 1870 does not require her to be 21 years of age; she need only be a wife, widow or daughter of a citizen. I hold that the whole second section of the law is in the teeth of the requirement of the Organic Act. He referred also to the law qualification as regards the different sexes. A general law is never modified by a special law, although the latter may refer to a branch of the former. We have every evidence that it never was the intention of the Legislature to make male voters taxpayers and to apply it to women. Hence it is special legislation, and if there be a lack of uniformity that which creates the distinction must always go.

MR. SNOW'S ARGUMENT.

The concluding argument was made by Zera Snow, Esq., he having secured no other speakers. The applicant claimed the writ under the theory that the Registration Act made it the duty of the registrar to strike from the registry lists the names of all persons who were not lawful voters. The only provision in that act which he found in that section of the act which provides revision and erasure in cases where a person becomes unqualified to vote in a particular precinct, by reason of death, insanity or similar occurrence. In all other cases of incorrect registration, section 8 of the act remits the remedy to the county clerk and to the justices of the peace. Hence, as this duty rests in some person other than the registrar, the writ will not lie. Again, there was no injury, and there can, therefore, be no redress. Counsel on the other side assume that all persons registered are entitled to vote. This is not the law; all legal voters are registered, but it does not follow that all persons registered are legal voters. They attack the right of women to vote, as I understand it, on three grounds; first, that there is a discrimination as to residence; second, that the act conferring the franchise is broad enough to give it to women other than citizens; third, discrimination as to the taxpayer qualification. The first is not in the act, as the act was only intended to apply to a wife, widow or daughter, who in herself is a rightful citizen; but even if these constructions of the act be correct, the mere fact that the franchise was extended to aliens as well as citizens, would not vitiate the act, but would only render void that portion which did extend the franchise to aliens. As to the discrimination regarding the taxpayer qualification, it has been decided in the Toole mandamus case that the law enfranchising women, by implication, repeals the tax qualification in the act of 1859; and if that construction were not sustained, then there are no voters except women, because it is conceded that the Legislature has power to determine what citizens shall or shall not vote. The opposing counsel treated the act of 1859 as a constitutional provision, not as an act of a legislature; it was a thing of the kind, and was no more general than the act they are now attacking. The old act was passed by a vote of 10-9, and it was a majority to change it and had absolute authority to declare that women only should be voters. This court has already held that women have a right to register under the Registration Act, in the case of Maxwell vs. Burton, and on this decision we rely. It has been shown that Mr. Burton has no authority to erase these names, and therefore the writ against him cannot lie; while the petition has other legal and efficient remedies by challenge of the registration and challenge at the polls on the day of election. The petitioner seeks by this writ to have declared an act of the Legislature void and to disfranchise 10,000 women, whose laws they shall be voters, without giving her her day in court, or any opportunity to be heard. In the case the registrar represents himself and all the voters. This we claim the court cannot do in this proceeding. The object of the Registry Act in allowing a challenge to the registration, was to give an opportunity both to the challenger and the challenged to be heard, and this remedy must be pursued. (Here the court announced that the time for arguments had closed, and Mr. Snow stopped.)

NO DECISION.

At the conclusion of the arguments the judges conferred together for a few moments and then, without rendering a decision, adjourned the court until 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The decision will then be delivered, and as the judges discussed the matter last night they have probably arrived at a conclusion by this time. It was necessary for the judges to come to a determination last night, as Judge Emerson has to leave this morning, and while the decision will be delivered at 2 o'clock, Judge Emerson is not likely to be present.

Another Importation.

We have just received another importation of fancy dress goods, in Flannels, Side Stripes, Shawl and Handkerchief Patterns; also a beautiful line of Black and Colored Cashmeres. Our stock in Imported Dress Goods surpasses anything that ever came to Utah. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing their dress goods. \$25

COIN BROS.

Great Merit.

All the lairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters, as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they denote a fact, and we therefore advise all at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

RECEIPT BOOKS FOR SALE AT HERALD OFFICE. \$21

CHIPS.

An object of interest—An overdrawn bank account. The People's county convention will be held on Saturday. The last census embraced 30,000,000 of women. Happy racial! Can expressing one's error on paper be called a naughty biography? The bullion shipments on Wednesday aggregated a value \$13,383.47. Garfield Landing is the name of the new stopping place on the U. W. R. R.

Mr. Hyde and family came in from Black Rock, yesterday, for the winter season.

The Hasenwinkle Dramatic Company makes its first appearance this evening.

An individual driving a grey horse in a sulky on Second South street, on Wednesday, was spilled out, but not injured.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Philip Fogarty went south to Pleasant Valley with a party of ten men, to build a coke oven there.

Judge Boreman's resignation goes into effect to-morrow morning, after which date Utah will lose and mourn for another associate justice.

The bathing season is over. Even the proprietors of the resorts and all attractions there now, and have come into town with the keys in their pockets.

Dwyer has the October 31, *Nicholas*, the *Bazar* for the 7th prox., and a couple of new illustrated children's picture of the *Puck* order—*Chit*, of New York, and *Vampires*, Chicago.

A number of gaily dressed Natchez, one or two of them very fine looking, were in town on Wednesday. They are from Arizona, and their features are in every respect much more intelligent looking than those of the Ls in this city.

At a camp meeting lately a venerable sister began the hymn, "My soul, be on thy guard, for thou knowest thou art a sinner." She began to sing, "Ten thousand," she screamed and stopped. "Start her at five thousand!" cried a converted stockbroker present.

Mr. Singer, attorney for the Central Pacific, has been in this city for several days past examining the land office records. It is understood he has discovered that several townships along the line of the Central Pacific in this territory have been erroneously patented to the land office records. It is understood he has discovered that several townships along the line of the Central Pacific in this territory have been erroneously patented to the land office records. It is understood he has discovered that several townships along the line of the Central Pacific in this territory have been erroneously patented to the land office records.

Upon the summer's cheek a tint of tender pallor lies.

We read a soft unspoken hint of death within her eyes.

And much the same prophetic shade, pathetic, strange and mute, falls o'er the tresses slightly frayed of the young man's soldier suit.

A Bargain in Kid Gloves.

We received to-day 100 dozen of the celebrated Victoria Kid Gloves in Street shades, which we will sell at 50c. per pair. This is the best glove ever offered at this price in this city. \$25

COIN BROS.

Barratt Bros.—Furniture.

We have a Large, Complete and Well-Bought Stock of Furniture, to which we invite your attention. BARRATT BROS.

123, 125 127, 129 and 131, Main street.

FINE SALT, 60c. per 100 at G. F. Brooks.

Newspaper Postage.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 21, '86.

Sir—On and after the 1st proximo the postage on newspapers to the Postal Union will be one cent per two ounces, or fraction thereof. See the postmaster general's order page 34, Guide of the present month.

JOSEPH H. BLACKMAN, Supt. Foreign Mail.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, FLOORING, RUBBER, SIDING, PICKETS, ETC., CHEAP, AT C. W. RAY, OR & CO.'S.

Just Received.

At Cameron's New York House, Novelties in Richings, Laces, Silk Ties, Furs, Collar, Lined and Silk Handkerchiefs, and a thousand other things, at prices never heard of before. \$19

For Sale.

All the stock of a Barber Shop and Tobacco Store, on account of going into other business. Apply to C. Burton, 121 Main street. All inventory tickets not taken up will be redeemed at C. Ditch's. \$29

S. J. Nathan.